लिए आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान एक रोजगार सृजित कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ करने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कुल कितने युवाओं को रोजगार प्रदान किया जाना है;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार मार्च, 1994 तक रोजगार के नए अवसर उत्पन्न करके युवाओं को रोजगार दिलाए जा सकते हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि के दौरान राज्यवार कितने युवाओं को रोजगार दिए गए हैं;

(ङ) इस रोजगार सृजित कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय किये जाने का लक्ष्य है; और

(च) इस धनराशि को प्राप्त करने के लिए आयोग द्वारा कौन से स्रोत निर्धारित किए गए हैं और इनमें से प्रत्येक स्रोत से कितनी राशि प्राप्त होने की संभावना है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. अरुणाचलम): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 3 वर्षों के दौरान 1.12 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) जी, हां।;

(घ) विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अधीन मार्च, 1994 तक उपलब्ध कराए गए रोजगार के ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार हैं:-

1.	सहरसा, बिहार	10,200
2.	कालाहांडी, उड़ीसा	377
		10,577

अन्य 19 जिलों से संबंधित कार्य अभी आरंभ हुआ है।

(ङ) और (च) 3 वर्ष के लिए विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन हेतु 11,634 लाख रुपये की कुल निधि अपेक्षित होने का अनुमान है। डी आर डी ए और बैंक से निधि सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है। कुल अपेक्षित निधि में डी आर डी ए, बैंक और के.वी.आई.सी. की हिस्सेदारी 33 प्रतिशत की दर से होने का अनुमान है।

औद्योगिक और वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड की सिफारिश पर रुग्ण इकाइयों का पुनरुद्धार

3174. श्री राम जेठमलानी: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि औद्योगिक और वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड द्वारा रुग्ण इकाइयों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए की गई सिफारिश के कार्यान्वयन के बाद भी रुग्ण इकाईयां रुग्ण ही बनी रहती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई जांच कराई है, और;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Sick industrial units

3175. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the big industrial units in different States including Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh which have fallen sick; and

(b) what steps Government have taken for the revival of these sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Reserve Bank of India compiles data regarding sick industrial units assisted by the banks in the country. According to Reserve Bank of India, the number of sick industrial units in the Non-Small Scale Sector as on 31st March, 1992 in different states including Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh is as follows:

		No. of Sick Non-SSI Units
1	Punjab	32
2	Haryana	55
3	Himachal Pradesh	22
4	Toal (Country)	1536

In accordance with practices and usages customary among banks and in confirmity with provisions of statutes governing public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of the banks is not to be divulged.

(b) The Government have taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial units in the Country. Some of the important steps are given in Annexed, statement.

Statement

Steps taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 ". A quasi-judicial body designated as "The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)" has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation! of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72A of the Income Tax act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

(6) Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, *inter-alia,* provide for payment of compensation to workers effected by industrial re-structuring.

Magnitude of industrial sickness

3176. SHRI AHMED MOHAMED BHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the magnitude of industrial sickness both in public and private sector;

(b) the details of the reasons for growing sickness; and

(c) the details of in-built mechanism adopted by industries to keep industries economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Reserve Bank of India compiles data regarding sick industrial units assisted by the banks in the country. According to Reserve Bank of India, the number of sick industrial units in the Non-SSI sector as on 30th September, 1992 (latest available) in the public and private sector is as follows:

	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding (Rs. in crores)
Public Sector	95	837.59
Private Sector	1391	5524.29

(b) The major causes for industrial sickness as reported by banks relate to marketing, technical, labour and production problems; management deficiencies, power shortage, demand recession and natural claamities.

(c) Arrest of industrial sickness at the incipient stage has been recognised as the key to keep industries economically viable. A potentially sick industrial unit in terms of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, is required to report the facts to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruc tion (BIFR) which would determine its viability. The Reserve Bank of India has also issued guidelines to the banks and financial institutions for strengthening the monitoring systems and arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage. As soon as a unit is identified as weak or sick the banks/financial institutions have to jointly carry out viability studies with a package of reliefs and concessions and it found viable,